

THE INTELLIGENCER.
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) BY
FREW, CAMPBELL & HART,
AT NO. 25 AND 27 FOURTEENTH STREET,
WHEELING, W. VA.
One copy one year, \$4.00; Three months, \$1.50;
Six months, \$2.50; A single copy, 10 cents.
Delivered by carriers in city, 15c per week.
SEMI-WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
MORNING.
One year, \$3.00; Six months, \$1.50.
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PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
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[Entered as the Postoffice at Wheeling, W. Va., as
second-class matter.]

The Intelligencer.

WHEELING, W. VA., JANUARY 27, 1886.

Government by Despotism.
The questions before the Ohio Senate are, whether its proceedings shall be conducted decently and in order; whether there shall be a fair inquiry into the title of the Hamilton county Senators placed on the roll of the Senate; whether the alleged Senators shall be allowed to vote on their own cases; and whether the Clerk of the Senate or the Lieutenant Governor of Ohio is the presiding officer of the Senate.

The behavior of the Democrats has been disgraceful. If a legislative body is to be ruled as they have attempted to rule the Senate of Ohio—a corteo of Senators reinforced by a gang of partisan ruffians under desperate leaders—there is an overthrow of one house of the Legislature, and the legislative branch of the government is in a condition of anarchy; no public measure can be considered, no laws passed and none repealed. Democrats leave the Senate to pass their time in caucus, returning only to prevent the Republicans from doing anything. They look up the Senate records in a bar room and the Senate has no control over its own property. These high-handed proceedings have been resorted to for no other reason than to keep in their seats four men whose prima facie title is based on notorious frauds in Hamilton county.

It is not to be supposed that the respectable Democrats of Ohio, who are largely in the majority but not in control of their party management, will approve the revolutionary methods ordered by the leaders. Every good citizen will resent the scandalous conduct as an affront to himself; for everybody knows that honest men do not object to an honest investigation held open doors. And the least intelligent is aware that representative government cannot exist when bullies are injected into legislative bodies to browbeat the chosen representatives of the people.

This is what comes of allowing the desperate and unscrupulous to obtain party control. A party which permits itself to be beset by vulgar fellows because they happen to have money, is on the way to disgrace. In three years the Democracy of Ohio has had to endure the shame of a gubernatorial nomination bought in open market, a seat in the United States Senate got with money and an effort made to get another seat in the same body with the same disreputable means. Ballot-box stuffing, return-altering, forgery, the arrest and detention of qualified voters—all this has followed of course. There are thousands of Ohio Democrats who are ashamed of these things, but they are powerless now, for they have abdicated in favor of moneybags and ruffians.

The control of a party is kept in honest and creditable hands only by vigilance and persistent effort. It is no easy task, but the roughs and marauders and forgers must be kept down, or down goes the party. It is fast ceasing, if it has not already ceased, to be respectable to belong to the Democratic party in Ohio. Men who value their good name, who do not in their own affairs lie and cheat, are not comfortable in a political organization ruled by a Johnny McLean and an Allen O. Myers.

Changing Industrial Conditions.
Mr. Carroll D. Wright, of Massachusetts, whose industry in the gathering of the statistics and intelligent observation of industrial movements have given him the weight of an authority, has been telling the people of New England some wholesome truths.

Mr. Wright notes the change of base of certain industries from New England to South and West. Such raw materials as coal, iron, timber, cotton and wool and the wealth of the South and West, which are pressing forward in heavy and eager manufactures. This Mr. Wright recognizes as the logical and inevitable tendency, which New England cannot, if she would, successfully resist.

The field left to New England will be in the production of the finer fabrics, edge tools, art industries, and those things generally which require older systems and more refined methods of manufacture, assuming towards the rest of the United States "the relation that Great Britain and Belgium have occupied with relation to us, producing all those finer grades of goods that are now imported." To this end New England must foster her industrial schools, art schools and technical schools. The situation as it is today, says Mr. Wright, "leaves Massachusetts surrounded by the efforts of the countries of Europe to secure foreign trade, and threatened, not in the ordinary sense, by the advance and progress of other portions of the United States, with the loss of some of her industries." If New England is to resist the pressure from without, and compensate herself for the removal of her heavier industries to other sections—if she is to hold her own by supplying to this country products now imported—she will have to stiffen the backbone of some of her representatives in Congress. She cannot take the place of Great Britain and Belgium if those countries and all other foreign countries are to be allowed to pour in their cheap labor products. The more refined we industry the greater proportion of labor there is in the product, and highly refined wares cannot be produced in this country under a low tariff-for-revenue only.

Nor can New England realize the hope held out to her if she is going to keep up her warfare on raw materials, for the wealth of the South and West is in raw materials, and these sections will not consent to be hewed and drawn away for New England. Protection means a policy of defense for this country against all other

countries. Our native raw materials must be included, or that becomes sectional which is worthy of support only as it is a broad national policy.

BREAKFAST BUDGET.

During the past season the height of the Mormon temple at Salt Lake City has been increased by sixteen courses of stone.

The Niagara falls ice-bridge is moving slowly down the river owing to a change of wind, which dislodged it from its position.

The Indians of New Mexico like the idea of bloodhounds being sent in pursuit of them. They shoot the dogs and eat them.

Twelve to one is the ratio in which the divorces granted in Lane county, Oregon, stand to marriages that have taken place since 1884.

Five-sixths of the Irish emigrants from Great Britain last year proceeded to the United States, as did nearly two-thirds of those of Scotch nationality.

Canada has this season drawn her supplies of raisins largely from California instead of Spain and other European countries, on account of the prevalence of cholera in those countries.

The mortality statistics of Atlanta disclose a frightful percentage among the colored population. Over 30 out of every 1,000 die annually, although the mortality among the whites is only 13 in 1,000.

The little finches are proving such a nuisance this season at Santa Maria, Cal., that the citizens of the place are poisoning them. One fruit man put out poison apples, and next day picked up 250 dead birds.

An Ohio doctor, who has been collecting facts about opium eating, believes that he can demonstrate that the use of narcotics is most common in towns where the sale of alcoholic beverages is not permitted.

A law against cheating on Sunday, or refusing afterward to pay for articles purchased on that day, has been asked for by 523 citizens of Massachusetts. Granting their petition would leave Sunday buyers and sellers still liable to heavy fines.

Pneumonia has been cured by a diet of onions. A physician claims to have cured himself in a severe attack by keeping a crushed onion (constantly renewed) under his pillow and eating only the pulp of grapes broken up with crushed ice in a teaspoon.

THE BEER DRINKER.

How Pasteur Succeeded in Discovering a Remedy for the Malady.

During the terrible days of the supremacy of the Commune in Paris, at the end of the Franco-German war, Pasteur was occupied in the laboratory of M. Duclaux, at Clermont-Ferrand, in studying the diseases of beer with a view to attempt to raise French beer to the higher standard of the German brewers. Beer is naturally more prone to disease than wine, on account of the comparatively large quantity of gummy and saccharine matter which it contains in a state favorable to rapid decay. When the fermentation of the wort of beer sets in at the high temperature to which it is raised in mashing, the liquid requires to be rapidly cooled. No longer is it remains between the temperature of 77° and 83° of Fahrenheit's scale it is necessarily liable to be attacked by the injurious ferments proper to acetic, lactic, and butyric acids. If the must of beer were spontaneously fermented, like the must of grape juice, an acid of putrid kind would invariably be produced in the place of beer. In the old process of what is technically known as high fermentation, which is also the one that is still employed with the bitter beers and pale ales of England, the fermenting liquid was kept in barrels at a temperature ranging from 64° to 68° Fahrenheit.

In the process of "low fermentation," which is more generally employed by the brewers of Germany and France, a slow fermentation is established at a lower temperature, during which the yeast, instead of being down to the bottom of the tubs and casks, the work is then transferred to open tubs, and the fermentation is carried on at a temperature as low as 43° Fahrenheit, which is maintained by means of floating cylinders filled with ice for from ten to twenty days. This low fermentation beer is principally made in the winter season, and is preserved in ice caves until the summer. The cost of its production is on this account comparatively high. Twenty-two gallons of the beer require something like two hundred weight of ice for their maturation. The worth of beer, after it has been raised to the boiling point, may be kept indefinitely if it is mixed only with pure yeast, and if it be preserved from contamination with extraneous germs that are diffused through the air. The beers fermented and kept at low temperatures to some extent fulfill this condition. By the employment of ice the brewer is enabled to meet the demand of a long period of consumption without any great risk of contamination by accidental impurities. But Pasteur has introduced an additional safeguard, even more sure than the low temperature fermentation. He has taught the brewers to bottle the beer when the fermentation is approximately complete, and then to expose the bottles for a short time to a temperature ranging between 122° and 131° Fahrenheit.

By this management all extraneous germs of undesirable ferments are killed, and the beer consequently remains sound for long periods of time. This is essentially the practice which is now pursued upon a large scale, and which is familiarly known as the Pasteurization of beer. In addition to the adoption of this process, the principle chiefly insisted on by Pasteur is that the wort shall be protected while cooling from all organisms accidentally floating in the air, and that the liquid used for the wort shall be absolutely pure and itself free from contaminating organisms. At the recent exhibition of Amsterdam, M. Yellen, of Marseilles, showed bottles half full of a perfect clear beer which had been tapped at the opening of an exhibition and left in its exposure to the state to prove the keeping powers of the liquid. This was beer which had been subjected to Pasteur's method of preservation.

"The Name as Ours."

Good Housekeeping.

There is a mother who, working at the problem how to provide the daily meals for a large family, in such a way as not to go beyond the sum the father can afford each week, yet find time and have the plenty of duties, to take down the dairy cup and fill it with the milk that her little Sarah is to drink at breakfast.

"It takes twice as much time to wash that for the milk and put it carefully away," said grandmother on one occasion. "Give the child a cup the same as ours."

"No, mother," said the home maker, gently, "nothing I could possibly say would teach Sarah the good manners I desire her to learn so much as the use of this dairy cup. I would rather take a thousand times more trouble, if necessary, in its care than not to give it to her." And the grandmother stared, and to this day doesn't see what her daughter meant.

Can consumption be cured? Yes. One man only discovered the virtue of vaccination. And one man after years of study and reflection, has discovered the cure for consumption. Dr. Pierce's Medical Discovery is a specific. Send two letters to the publisher, Dr. Pierce's Medical Discovery, on consumption. Address, Dr. Pierce's Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mme. Greville, in a recent lecture, said: "Once there was a young lady, I tell you, who was a young lady. This is true. We were intimately acquainted with the young man."

THE NAIL MACHINE.

One Man Can Carry It—The Industry Already Revolutionized.

New York Tribune.

A short man, of middle age, dressed like a minister, but upon whose broadcloth were many spots of dirt and other signs of dilapidation, walked into Bellevue Hospital late on Saturday and asked the clerk if there was a fire engine upon the premises. When asked what he wanted of a machine of this kind, he replied that he had taken a bath in petroleum a few moments before, and as he was going by an open stove the heat set fire to the petroleum and his body was all ablaze, and he could not put it out. Dr. Vidman was called and examined the man as to his sanity. He said to the doctor that he didn't mind being on fire, because he could go to sleep any time and forget all about it.

What troubled him particularly was a nail-making machine which his father put into his stomach when he was a child. This went on working night and day, and it was all right as long as the engineer put on plenty of oil, but once in a while it would get dry and rusty and crack and work hard, and then it was painful to carry around. The nails were thrown out of his body through a hole in the top of his head. He took some out of his pocket to show what the nails were. Unfolding a paper, he showed some spoken about six inches long. Upon further questioning he showed signs of becoming violent, and he was sent to a cell in the alcoholic ward. From his appearance he is believed to be well connected. It took a long time to find out that his name was William Reed; that he was a teacher and had held important places in schools in New Jersey, and that his father was the Rev. John Reed, of Elizabeth, N. J.

Some of our most prominent citizens have been cured of chronic rheumatism by that wonderful pain-banisher, Salvation Oil. Price 25 cents.

ELIZABETH—On Monday morning, January 25, 1886, at 11:00 o'clock, ADAM ELLINGHAM, in the 32d year of his age.

He died at his place from his late residence, No. 718 Twelfth street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited. Weighed to bear the last throbs of his heart. As the old soldier laid to rest his weary head, he said: "I am old, but I am not dead. In the strength that the Spirit did give him."

STOELTJEN—On Monday, January 27, 1886, at 1 o'clock P. M., KARL STOELTJEN, aged 25 years.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 31 Seventh street, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Burial in the cemetery at 11 o'clock.

FAXKINS—On January 15, 1886, at 10 o'clock, GEORGE FAXKINS, aged about 53 years.

Medical.

JACOBS OIL.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Cures RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Sciatica, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, etc., etc.

Price, Fifty Cents. All Druggists and Dealers.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Sole Proprietors, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, U.S.A.

Special Notices.

NOTE—All files stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No file after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and 20 cent bottle free to FIFTY. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Sewing Machines.

The Standard.

"OUR NAME IS OUR MOTTO."

100 stitches on the Standard to 65 stitches on the old style shuttle machine.

Finest attachments and handiest work. The most delicate and easy to use the Standard without injury.

Dressmakers can reduce their labor one-half by using the Standard.

A full line of Howe and Standard Machines. Needles, Oil and Attachments on hand. Send for catalogue.

Edw. L. Rose & Co.,

Successors to the Howe S. M. Co.

Salesroom, No. 55 Twelfth Street.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Daily, Sunday excepted. (Monday excepted—Wheeling time.)

W. & O. R. R.—EAST.

Express, 6:40 a.m. 10:25 a.m.

Express, 7:35 a.m. 11:20 a.m.

Express, 8:15 a.m. 12:00 p.m.

Express, 9:00 a.m. 12:45 p.m.

Express, 9:45 a.m. 1:30 p.m.

Express, 10:30 a.m. 2:15 p.m.

Express, 11:15 a.m. 3:00 p.m.

Express, 12:00 p.m. 3:45 p.m.

Express, 12:45 p.m. 4:30 p.m.

Express, 1:30 p.m. 5:15 p.m.

Express, 2:15 p.m. 6:00 p.m.

Express, 3:00 p.m. 6:45 p.m.

Express, 3:45 p.m. 7:30 p.m.

Express, 4:30 p.m. 8:15 p.m.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE—TWO SHARES OF BEL-MOST MILL STOCK. Apply at the office of JOHN H. HILL, No. 100 Main Street.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO can keep books and willing to make him self useful. Must give good reference. Address, H. H. Hill, No. 100 Main Street.

DECORATED

English Chamber Ware!

Fine goods at low prices.

Great variety of shapes and patterns.

EWING BROS.,

1237 S. 12th Market Street.

BREAK OFF

The use of Tobacco, by using the fine cut

"SUBSTITUTE,"

only 10 cents. Sold by

H. H. Hill, Drugist,

1010 Main Street.

FULL LINE OF

KID GLOVES!

All sizes, and all the new shapes.

D. GUNDLING & CO.,

1230 S. 12th Market Street.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

We are now prepared to furnish the celebrated

BRIDGEPORT COAL,

Clean, Mixed and Best, at lowest cash prices.

Orders by Telephone will receive prompt attention.

DELIVERED KOKINLIN BROS.

ASK FOR THE

W. L. DOUGLAS

Best material, perfect fit, equal any \$5 or \$6 shoe

every pair warranted. Take none unless stamped

with "W. L. DOUGLAS" and "MADE IN U.S.A."

Shoe, warranted. If you cannot find three

shoes from dealer, send address on postal card

to W. L. Douglas, Brockton,

Mass., U.S.A.

\$3. SILENT KID GLOVE.

BEST TANNERY CALF

BOTTOM SEWED

SOLD ONLY BY J. T. STONE,

1230 S. 12th Market Street.

THE PERFUMED BALL-ROOM!

The Atlantic Constitution, speaking of the Mystic

Ours display, adds:

The perfumed ball room was one of the novel and graceful features of this great event. As the guests entered the Opera House they were greeted with the most delicious odors, as from a freshly blooming bed of a thousand flowers. The air was laden with the soft, sweet perfume that seemed to be the very breath of the goddess of pleasure and a wailing to the gates of the occasion. A fountain, nearly placed, was playing all the evening, the odors which gave forth this perfume, and the precious scents of the ladies at once detected of perfume, and the perfume of the ladies at once detected of perfume, and the perfume of the ladies at once detected of perfume.

TAYLOR'S PREMIUM COLOGNE.

An article of Southern manufacture that has recently won its way into wide-spread popularity. This Cologne is of the finest quality, lasting and delicate, and an external article on the toilet table of all that have used it. The quick and delicate sense of the "Mystic Ours" at once discovered of perfume, and the perfume of the ladies at once detected of perfume, and the perfume of the ladies at once detected of perfume.

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SPECIAL BARGAINS

Seal Skin Sacques,
All Wool Blankets,
Bed Comforts,

LADIES' WRAPS
OF ALL KINDS.

GEO. R. TAYLOR.

GEO. E. STIFEL & CO.

Remnants!

Before invoicing we shall inaugurate in our Cloak Department, commencing to-day, our

GREAT ANNUAL Mark Down Sale

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Without question the best assortment in the city, and our prices are unapproachably low.

To reduce stock of Ladies' Cotton Underwear!

We offer desirable bargains in Night Robes, Chemise, Drawers, Skirts and Corset Covers.

GEO. E. STIFEL & CO.

1114 MAIN ST.

Store Closes at 6 o'clock P. M., Saturdays excepted.

Matches and Jewelry.

SPECIAL SALE OF DIAMONDS AND WATCHES.

DILLON'S.

Amusements.

CHARLEY SHAY'S
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
Wheeling's Popular Family Theatre.

ONE WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, JANUARY 25.
THE WORLD'S GREATEST NOVELTIES!
MOSS, FRANCONIA!
European Sensation!
A Palace of Mighty Celebrities, headed by the Famous Parisian Wonder!

MILIE LORAIN,
In her Great French Spectacular,
Le Salon Du Diable!
Which is strikingly sublime with its fascinating, beautiful PRISMATIC FOUNTAIN!

For Sale and For Rent.
FOR SALE.
An elegant single; cost \$75.00; will be sold cheap for cash.
Business House and Dwelling, No. 210 and 212 1/2 street, valued at \$8,000; can be bought for \$5,000.

FOR RENT.
No. 119 Seventeenth street, six rooms, \$10.00.
No. 115 1/2 12th street, five rooms, \$8.00.
No. 108 1/2 12th street, five rooms, \$8.00.
No. 112 1/2 12th street, five rooms, \$8.00.
No. 114 1/2 12th street, five rooms, \$8.00.
No. 116 1/2 12th street, five rooms, \$8.00.
No. 118 1/2 12th street, five rooms, \$8.00.
No. 120 1/2 12th street, five rooms, \$8.00.
No. 122 1/2 12th street, five rooms, \$8.00.
No. 124 1/2 12th street, five rooms, \$8.00.
No. 126 1/2 12th street, five rooms, \$8.00.
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No. 130 1/2 12th street, five rooms, \$8.00.
No. 132 1/2 12th street, five rooms, \$8.00.
No. 134 1/2 12th street, five rooms, \$8.00.
No. 136 1/2 12th street, five rooms, \$8.00.
No. 138 1/2 12th street, five rooms, \$8.00.
No. 140 1/2 12th street, five rooms, \$8.00.
No. 142 1/2 12th street, five rooms, \$8.00.
No. 144 1/2 12th street, five rooms, \$8.00.
No. 146 1/2 12th street, five rooms, \$8.00.
No. 148 1/2 12th street, five rooms, \$8.00.
No. 150 1/2 12th street, five rooms, \$8.00.

Books, Stationery, &c.
"SONG PILGRIMAGE!"

Blank Books and Stationery.